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of its being carried. But he should not see himself, the honorable member said, as opposing the honorable member for Ray. Both the motion and the amendment to the question of an allied compact, only the honorable member for Sydney could support it. He did not think that any honorable member knew very well the Governor could not do: while the honorable member for Murray wished to raise a question before the House was decided. There could be no doubt that Richard Bourke committed one great error; it had now been fully shown by his ardent friend the Colonial Secretary, and any honorable member of the Government who supported that compact had ever been made as initiated upon; but if Sir Richard Bourke had not neglected to make known the despatch which the honorable member for Sydney would not have had a peg on which to hang his argument; and Sir Richard Bourke was surprised that he had not done so, the despatch, nor left behind him any doubt, or taken any proceedings on receipt of despatch to the question finally at rest as a colony; and Sir Richard Bourke would have corrected the error into which he had fallen, and into which he had led us—an error similar to that which had fallen into by the Government in the Land Fund. The honorable member corrected by a similar despatch sent by George Arthur. He (the Attorney-General) was surprised that it had not occurred to the honorable member for Sydney that it was equally possible to make that the crown had no power to make such a compact, sovereign could not make a compact binding upon its successor. In proof of this, the honorable member for Sydney had to produce certain revenues in consideration he civil list provided for him: that Act issued in force after his decease, but unfortunately he had not been able to carry it into effect. Even an Act of Parliament not binding—it had force only during the life of the sovereign. How then could such a pact as was here attempted to be set up by the honorable member for Sydney, who had power to issue orders from time to time on subject of the revenue, and such orders were given; but they were only binding for the time, and yet the honorable member for Sydney, in an allied compact, which could only have been made in virtue of such temporary orders, more binding than an Act of Parliament, did not think it necessary to ask any question of the Government which had already been referred to at length, or to the Acts of Parliament, to disprove the existence of such a compact, could refer those who would ask the Government to go further than to say that the circumstances in which the particular revenues were to be placed. There was an actual debt on the Land Fund—debt incurred by the Government, and the honorable member would that the land fund in immigration, now that their wishes had been complied with—that immigrants had been brought they treated the Government with ingratitude. The honorable member for Sydney wished. Year after year, the Government had been urged to import immigrants; last year, the honorable member for Port Phillip reported, as the honorable member for the Committee, had reiterated the cry of labour. Now, however, they treated the Government with ingratitude—they did take for other purposes the only way in which they could raise the money to pay the debt which had been incurred in compliance with their wishes. If there were breach of faith in the matter, he must think that the Government had been guilty of the colony than on the part of the Government. He did hope that the Government would repudiate such breach of faith, and respect to the amendment of the honorable member for Sydney, and that he would say that which the Home Government did not in honesty be expected to grant. The motion of the honorable member for Sydney was carried, and the honorable member for Sydney, who he could not do, except in violation of the oath he had taken on accepting his office, and therefore he (the Attorney-General) should oppose both the motion and the amendment.

Mr. BLAND having rose for the purpose of asking on the amendment, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL submitted that the honorable member, having seconded the amendment, should not have spoken, and as having already spoken on the subject, and would consequently be out of order in bringing the House a second time to discuss the same question. The honorable member said that he would do so, which it appeared did not contemplate a case of this description; but the SPEAKER stated his opinion that the honorable member was not in exact accordance with the rules of the House, and that Mr. WINDEYER having remarked that he never known an instance in which such a subject as the one now proposed to be moved.

Mr. BLAND (after some further discussion) need not to press his claim to be heard.

The opinion of a majority of the members present was that it would be established that it was inconvenient to allow the honorable member to deliver the same speech upon a question essentially the same as that which he had already spoken upon; on the other hand, the standing orders of the House did not seem to him to be so strictly construed as to require the honorable member to be judged better that a decision of the public issue should not be pressed for.

Mr. WINDEYER then rose and said, that he should not detain the House by a lengthened speech, although he could not admit the validity of what had been said by the honorable members on the other side as to the insufficiency of the notice which had been given of a motion, considering, as he did, that the two honorable members who had taken the notice must have fully prepared all they wished to say in their places during those debates for coming to some conclusion upon the subject of the amendment (Hear, hear). He was desirous to give his support to the motion, and was moved by his honorable friend the member for Murray, conceiving that it was sufficient to move the objects in view, while avoiding the details of the subject, and that he was of the wholly convinced in the position which he had maintained by the honorable member and member for Sydney. That position, he thought, would be maintained by any wise advocate, and nothing that had been said by the honorable member had in the slightest degree shaken it. Wherever a legislature existed, composed of the representatives of the people, the legislature would be bound to exercise its unquestionable right to the disposal of all the public moneys, and this, therefore, the Council had a right to insist upon. They might be asked to give up the right to do so, but they would not, and they would be altogether refused; but in the latter case they would have to adopt some ulterior measures; and in the event there was perhaps the best reason why they should comply with their demand would be the compliance with their demand would be the effect of giving them nothing, and the was the greatest prospect of that demand being complied with (Hear, hear). He would not go over the ground already traversed by his honorable and learned friend the member for Sydney, but he would maintain, that the Government of that honorable gentleman as to the existence of a compact, was a question of fact, in matters not, however, differing in reality, this compact Sir Richard Bourke had, or had not, set in accordance with instructions from the Government; for it was sufficient to know that the Government had not approved at Home; that the compact entered into in the year 1836, was fully acted upon until the year 1838. (Hear, hear). The honorable member for Sydney, who reported the proceedings of Sir Richard Bourke, but during these three years had continued to derive benefit from them when they were in force, and any possibility have been of the Government of what he had said, and it might be thought that in this manner to sanction the act of an agent, he could not afterwards retract, and that the Government, who had acted without that agent and say, that he had acted without that agent, was the first instance in which the Government had been shown which had been laid before the Council for re-consideration to the Committee now sitting upon the subject of the revenues, clearly showed the justice of the claim, and that the honorable member was the Council, and the only course

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Mr. WENTWORTH continued. It was not in the power, either of the Lords of the Treasury, or for Lord Stanley, to over-ride compact entered into with the colony, and he was not acting upon; and, however, he fully admitted that the Government had not produced the instance of the latter, had, as far as it went, such an effect. (Hear, hear.) If it was really true that the Government was bound down by the instructions received from home, he would not be surprised if the Government were separated from, so as to apply the revenue alluded to, to the payment of debentures and of the Crown and Commissioners, and to the other purposes which they had to perform. (Hear, hear.) It must be remembered too that these funds were pledged to the immediate payment of these debentures, but merely to their interest: for they had yet nearly three years to run; whereas the Council was entitled, under the compact, to use it at its control, was somewhere about £50,000,000 a year, and the amount of interest payable upon the debentures only £400,000 £500,000. He greater portion of that amount might, at all events, be placed at the disposal of the House or present exigencies. As to what had been said by the Attorney-General upon the breach of the compact, he would not be surprised to find that Lord Stanley, the author of that Act, had been the very first to direct a course of proceeding, which was at least as great a breach of it as the course now contemplated; and with reference to what had been said by the honorable member from Castle-rough-street (Mr. Darvall), he would deny that there was anything in the Despatches which had been laid before the Council, to show that the Government assumed that the course now sought to be pursued would be an opposition to the instructions of the Imperial Government. So far from this, the late Despatch of Lord Stanley appeared to have been placed at the disposal of the Council. (Hear, hear.) Very little had been urged by the honorable member for Port Phillip, who moved the present question; but he must remark with reference to the suggestion of this subject being under the consideration of the Land Grievance Committee, that the present question was only whether the Council should be asked to suspend the compact, which for six years had been neglected by the old Council, or whether they should not take immediate measures for compelling the Council to observe the compact. If the compact were brought before them, could they alter his views upon this point: for he conceived that the Law Society be acting inconsistently with the duty which it owed to the public, if it did not, without further delay, step in and prevent the continuance of these enormous expenses without any corresponding advantage. He said not, therefore, postpone the subject any longer. He should be willing to give way to the amendment of the honorable member for Murray, on account of its being a question of the House, and he would be of the opinion of the House, in carrying out the same object directed of the threat which his own proposition might be construed to contain. (Hear, hear.) He should not, however, be willing to go further, and would resist the motion for the previous question.

The Council then divided upon the amendment of Mr. Young (the previous question), with the following result:—

AYES.	NOES.
Mr. Wyndyer	The Colonial Secretary
Mr. Stand	The Attorney-General
Mr. Wentworth	The Commander of the
Mr. Nicholson	Mr. Darvall
Mr. Walker	Mr. Cooper
Mr. Lawson	The Auditor of Customs
Mr. Murray (elder)	Mr. Hamilton
	Mr. Darvall
	Mr. Cooper
	Mr. Macanthur
	Mr. Berry
	Captain Dumreth
	Captain Dimes
	Sir T. Mitchell
	Mr. Lowe
	Mr. Sutor
	Mr. Pantor
	Mr. Macanthur
	Mr. Bradley
	Captain Coghlin
	Mr. Foster
	Mr. Macanthur
	Mr. Young
	Mr. Leely
	The Colonial Treasurer

For the Amendment 7
Against it 24

Majority against the motion 17

INSOLVENT LAW.—MR. PHILLIP.
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who had noticed what progress had been made by the Committee upon the Insolvent Law, remarking as a reason for such enquiry, that a short Bill for remedying an omission in the former Act, of considerable importance to the Colony, was now delayed, awaiting their report; and Port Phillip being by this means without a Chief Commissioner, no certificates could be granted, he proposed that the Committee should be above Committee, repeated that their Report had been delayed longer than was originally contemplated; but having made a reference to the Law Society of Sydney, whose reply had not yet been communicated, he proposed to adjourn it necessary to wait until the suggestions of that Society should have been obtained. He considered, however, that the Bill alluded to might be passed, and on this point he stated, in a formal nature, to remedy an evident mistake. (This appeared to be the substance of Dr. Nicholson's reply; but owing to the low tone of his remarks, in which he spoke, and the noise which prevailed in the Chamber, he was unable to hear any few of his remarks were audible in the gallery.)

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that under the circumstances he could get leave to give notice of his intention to move to adjourn the second reading of the Bill in question.

BUSHRANGING ACT.
The Bill to continue the above Act for two years from the 31st of December next, at which period the old Act expires, was read a second time, and, having been considered in Committee, was adopted without alteration or amendment. It was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow (this day) next.

Council adjourned at half-past seven, P.M., until three o'clock this afternoon.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.
WEDNESDAY.
BEFORE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.
PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of James Reid, a first meeting: Thomas Stubbs, £100.

In the estate of John Murray, a first meeting: Charles Appleton and Co., £214 13s. 10d.;—Cape, (rent) £8 8s. 4d.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CREDITORS FOR their certificates, and complied with the requirements of the Insolvent Law, and being unopposed, had their certificates allowed to them, viz:—Samuel Bate, £100; Edward Finch, £100; William Troy, Isaac Nathan, Joseph Leitch, Scruton, William Wilmington, and Vernon Charles Francis Wilson. Thomas Coser, and Henderson, of the late firm of Coser and Henderson, £100; and John James Sillitoe and Weiss, on the ground that there was a great discrepancy between the statement made to their creditors in September last, when they applied for and obtained a letter of license, and the statement made when they able to pay 20s. in the pound, and have £400 or £500 remaining; whereas within three months after, when they squandered, the same amount was only £1500.

After Coser had been examined at some length, the further hearing of the case was postponed for one month, during which time the insolvent was to have access to the books, in order that they might be able to state, explanatory of the difference between the statement made when the letter of license was obtained, that made in the schedule, and the real sum realised when the estate was sold off, being only about £500.

Casper Marks, late of Bridge-street, had applied for his certificate; and was opposed by Mr. Lyons and Mr. J. J. Cohen, two of his creditors, who stated that he had not rendered a full disclosure of the state of his

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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND
 THE MAGISTRATES OF GUERNSEY.
(Abridged from the Guernsey Star.)
 The readers are aware that a dispute has for
 some time existed in Guernsey between Major-
 general Napier, the Lieutenant-Governor, and
 the Royal Court of that island, which grew out
 of the Major-General compelling the auditors to
 the Major-General paying out of his extraordinary
 charges through the legal forms. At the sitting
 of the Royal Court, on the 9th ultimo, a
 decision was reported in the *Chronicle*,
 the judges, made in the judges, made in the
 observations, which were made in the
Gazette de Guernsey of the 10th. Sir Wil-
 liam was, in that journal, reported to have said
 of the Major-General was in the habit of
 the Secretary of State, and in his
 "without any foundation," when
 words he used were "Every day we were
 making some new pretension on the part of
 the Major-General, evidently directed to lower the
 authority of the Royal Court, and to bring into
 question which His Excellency from time to time
 submitted to the Secretary of State—opinions
ex parte, and on my exact information,
 on March 26, Major Blainbridge and Colonel
 Brock, inspector of militia, by desire of the
 Lieutenant-Governor, called on Sir William
 Collins, and stated that his Excellency felt
 the necessity of the papers, and that, in
 effect, charged him, with falsehood,
 they begged to know whether Sir William
 Collins had made use of it. Sir William
 replied that, although he was not responsible
 for the expression imputed to him by the
 Court, he, as a gentleman, had no objection
 to give the Lieutenant-Governor that ex-
 pression, and correct the statement of the *Gazette*.
 Sir William Collins accordingly sent to the
 Lieutenant-Governor, and to the Court, a
 some circumstance which is not specified, but
 correction was not published. Sir William
 himself was unable to explain why it was not
 published, when appealed to on behalf of
 the Lieutenant-Governor, and another day, on
 his application, Major Blainbridge called
 on Sir William Collins, at his house, and
 requested him to sign a written paper, which
 he presented to him. We are not quite certain
 of the nature of the paper, but he refused to
 sign the paper, and he begged to know from
 the sequel, to believe, that it was a dis-
 avowal of the offensive words "sans aucun
 fondement." Sir William, however, refused
 to sign the paper, on the ground that he had never
 used the words.
 In the course of the evening, Sir William
 Collins received a letter from the Lieuten-
 ant-Governor, to the effect that Sir William
 having refused to sign the paper, and that the
 which had been published in the *Gazette*, not
 understanding his promise to do so, had there-
 fore stated his word as a gentleman, and must be
 considered to have made use of the expressions
 "sans aucun fondement." The Lieutenant-Gov-
 ernor, in the letter, conveyed, Sir William
 Collins had abused his situation as magistrate to
 vilify the Royal Court, and to bring into
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